British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1057.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1846. (*Established in* 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The news of the surrender of the prizes taken by Garibaldi during his late piratical cruize is confirmed. The intrusive Government of Montevideo, after having commissioned him to commit those depredations, found itself under the necessity of ordering him to give up his captures; but the freebooter demurring at this, it was obliged to compound with him, pledging itself to pay a monthly sum until the amount of a certain claim preferred by him for expenses incurred at Salto should be satisfied. The buccaneering system is, however, still carried on on an extensive scale by Rivera, who has boats out cruizing on his own account and disposes of his captures at Las Vacas. Indeed, the "Grand Marshal" appears to have set up entirely for himself; having changed the revenue employés all along the coast, and placed in office creatures of his own, who are accountable to him alone.

We find nothing in the English papers with respect to the reported fitting out of an expedition in Spain by General Flores for the purpose of invading the Republic of Ecuador; but letters from Paris affirm that preparations were still going on. It is added that Santa Cruz, after having landed at Burdeaux, proceeded to Spain to take part in the enterprise. It is not at all improbable, that this restless intriguer, after having so long aped Napoleon, is destined ultimately to re-enact the closing scene of Iturbide.

An officer and four men belonging to the Riverista garrison in Martin Garcia arrived here a few days since in a launch, bringing with them two Oriental officers who were confined there as prisoners.

There are later accounts from Madrid *via* Lisbon than those contained in the London papers brought by the screw steamer *Antelope* to Rio Janeiro. Mr. Bulwer's protest against the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier to the Infanta Maria Louisa has only had the effect of accelerating the following official announcement in the Madrid *Gaceta*:—

"We have been authorized to announce that the marriage of Her R. H. the Infanta Louisa Maria Ferdinanda of Bourbon and His R. H. Prince Anthony Maria Philippe Louis of Orleans, Duke of Montpensier, has been stipulated and adjusted by H. E. Don Francisco Xavier Isturiz, Prime Minister of State and President of the Council of Ministers, furnished with full powers from H. M. the Queen our lady, and by H. E. Count Bresson, Ambassador of France, furnished likewise with full powers from the King his august sovereign, the corresponding *process verbal* to this effect having been signed and sealed. The Cortes will be opportunely informed of this marriage."

Meanwhile Lord Palmerston is said to have addressed a note to M. Guizot, declaring that "England is determined to oppose any plan of marriage whatever between the Duke de Montpensier and the sister of the Queen of Spain." The affair, however, may be regarded as an accomplished fact; and it is curious to observe the lofty tone assumed by the conservative press of Paris on occasion of this triumph of French over British diplomacy. We give a specimen in another column.

The publication of the impostor King's ridiculous libel respecting these countries, to which we have had occasion to allude in a former number, has called forth a withering satire from one of the most popular writers in England. We insert elsewhere this amusing production, in which our readers will readily recognise the humorous style of that general favourite—*Punch.*

The Montevideo journal *Comercio del Plata* of the 14th instant publishes the following extract from the *Defensor* of the 11th.

"The North American mediation accepted by the Government encharged with the foreign relations of the Argentine Confederation, has been also accepted by that of the Province of Paraguay, the latter having in virtue thereof issued a deeree under date 15th of September last, ordering hostilities to cease between the troops of that province and those of the sister provinces of the Confederation. Messieurs Brent, jun., and Harris had in consequence proceeded to *Asuncion.*"

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that Mr. Harris's name is, by mistake substituted in the above for that of Mr. Graham.

Official Acts and Documents.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Encharged with the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation,

To our great and good friend H. M. Louis Philippe, King of the French—Greeting!

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND—

The very gratifying intelligence of the failure of a new attempt against Y. M's important life, has recently been received in this Republic. The government, animated with a lively solicitude for the preservation of Y. M's precious existence, has felt the highest satisfaction and content. It cordially congratulates Y. M. on this happy event by which Divine Providence has furnished a fresh and conspicuous evidence of the visible protection it extends to Y. M. To the immense joy which the Royal Family and France must have felt at an event so propitious, this Republic and its Government with the greatest delight unite their own, and beseech the Almighty to continue to Y. M. His divine favours for the prosperity and glory of France and happiness of the Royal Family.

In Buenos Ayres, the 8th of November, in the year of your Lord 1846, the 37th year of the Liberty, 31st of the Independence, and 17th of the Argentine Confederation.

Great and Good Friend,

JUAN M. DE ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.

[On the previous occasion General Rosas, although he did not fail to congratulate Louis Philippe on his fortunate escape, did so in his private capacity, on account of the difficult state of the relations then existing between France and the Republic. In the present instance the official form is used, in consequence of the modification which that state has undergone from the mission of Mr. Hood.]

The *Gaceta* of the 12th inst. contains the following:

"Our Minister at the Court of Brazil has acquainted our government, in a note dated the 6th of October last, that, by a legislative enactment of Brazil the amount was fixed which is to be paid by every newspaper sheet forwarded from that capital to the other provinces or to foreign parts, said amount in the latter case being equal to that levied in the country to which the newspaper is addressed; and the minister being persuaded that nothing is collected in this city for newspapers coming from abroad, suggests that a certificate of the Postmaster General, with the *visé* of the Brazilian Consul in Buenos Ayres, should be sent to the Argentine Legation, stating the practice in regard to newspapers coming here, in order that he might obtain; by this declaration that Argentine prints should be free of postage throughout the Empire."

After announcing that the suggestion of the Argentine minister at Rio had been acted upon, the *Gaceta* proceeds:

"In effect, Brazilian journals and prints circulate in the Confederation free of postage, and reciprocity for Argentine journals and prints is but just and confidently to be expected.

"By the decrees of our government foreign journals and prints are allowed to circulate free of postage, and this is in reality the case with those published not only in Brazil but in all other friendly States of America and Europe.

"This liberality of our government is not only favourable to foreigners, but it tends to propogate with greater facility the productions of the press of the world, and to establish a free interchange of ideas. With the same liberality the governments of the countries thus favoured as regards the exemption from postage on their journals and prints should establish reciprocity for the Argentine; for otherwise, our government may adopt the same line of conduct that is observed in other friendly countries with respect to Argentine journals and prints.

"We stand in the same situation with regard to the United States of America; and the government of the Confederation has already taken the proper steps to obtain information, whereby it can determine whether it will ask reciprocity or adopt it, that is to say, place the prints and journals on the same footing that the Argentine circulate."

The Police made not long since a visit of inspection of weights and measures, which had been neglected for the last eight years. The acting Chief of the Department reports the result to be, that out of the 2894 sets examined in the 1761 establishments existing in this city, only 101 sets were found defective or without the assayer's mark. The owners of these were fined 100 dollars each agreeably to law.

The Government has enjoined the Police to take care in future to make the visit yearly, as is ordained by the decree of the 17th February, 1837.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Overthrow of Paredes—Revolt of Mexico and Puebla—Arrival of Santa Anna at Vera Cruz—His Triumphat reception—The Capture of Monterey, California.

The British sloop of war Daring, Capt. Matson, arrived off the Balize on Sunday evening from Vera Cruz, and Captain Matson and Lieut. Herbert came up to town yesterday morning with despatches from Mexico and a mail from Vera Cruz—all which were forwarded by the mail of yesterday. The Daring sailed from Vera Cruz on the 17th inst., and brings very important intelligence.

In regard to Santa Ana we learn that the English merchant steamer "Arab" arrived off Vera Cruz on the morning of the 15th inst. having on board Gen. Santa Ana and family, Gen. Almonte, the ex-ministers Rejon and Haro y Tamariz, Sr. D. Cresencio Coves, ex-Deputy from Yucatan in the Mexican Congress, and several other individuals. Upon the appearance of the Arab off Vera Cruz, Commodore Conner repaired on board the steamer Princeton, and an attempt was made to intercept the Arab; but the morning was calm and she slipped into port with her valuable freight. Opinions differ as to the intentions of the Commodore towards Santa Ana, some believing that he had no desire to intercept him. On this subject we learn by letters received by the U. S. brig Perry, at Pensacola from Havana, that before Santa Ana left Havana, our Consul, Col. Campbell, had a conversation with him to the following effect. Col. C. inquired if the General was in favor of the war with the United States. To which the General replied, "You know how it is if the people of my country are for war, then I am with them, but I would prefer peace." Before leaving Havana, he requested and received from Col. Campbell a letter of introduction to Commodore Connor. He also took with him a valuable box of cigars, intended as a present for the Commodore. Upon arriving off Vera Cruz, he took good care to waste no time in the presentation of his letter or cigars.

But to recur to the revolution in Mexico. Our advices are somewhat meagre, but they are of the most authentic character so far as they go. We have seen a letter received by an eminent commercial house intimately connected with affairs in Mexico, from their correspondent in that city. From this letter it appears that Gen. Salas and a portion of the garrison of Mexico pronounced on the 4th inst. in favour of the Government of Santa Anna. Although Gen. Bravo, the Vice President, made some resistance he was compelled to yield early on the morning of the 7th inst. Gen. Salas was invested with the command until the arrival of Santa Ana, supported by señor Gomez Farias as counsellor.

The latter used his influence with the ministers of Paredes to induce them to continue in the discharge of their functions.

The letter announcing the above intelligence urges as a scandalous shame that while the revolution is going on in Vera Cruz and Mexico Gen. Taylor is advancing with his forces into the interior opposed by no force of any consideration. This is denounced as the more disgraceful, inasmuch as by the consummation of the revolution, 3000 troops from Guadalajara and 4000 from Mexico are now at liberty to move at once to the frontier, and these united to the army of the North would be able to make head against the invaders.

The same letter announces that some adventurers from the United States, supported by the crew of a sloop of war, had taken possession of the port of Monterey, in California, and the writer adds: "God knows what will be the result of this movement, as well as the invasion made by the way of New Mexico." In conversing with Capt. Matson we learn that the intelligence of the success of our arms upon the Pacific was by no means new at Vera Cruz, it having been received many days before the Daring sailed for this port.

Santa Ana, who had only been signalized when a postcript to the above letter was written, subsequently arrived and was received at Vera Cruz with every demonstration of enthusiasm and joy.

We learn that Paredes was taken prisoner and confined, as it was his manifest intention to employ the troops, equipped for the army of the North, to oppose the advance of Santa Anna from Vera Cruz, instead of marching against Gen. Taylor. The revolution of the city of Mexico followed immediately upon the announcement of the declaration in Vera Cruz on the 31st ult. Some accounts say that Gen. Paredes is confined in the Castle of Perote instead of Mexico.—[*New Orleans Picayune.*]

General Taylor was at Camargo, and was to move forward towards Monterey on the 15th of August.

ROSAS.

For the last half-dozen years or so, we have been constantly taught to believe, that in a certain part of South America, called Buenos Ayres, there dwells a sort of Ogre, owning the sweet and most inappropriate name of Rosas. If we may trust to the legends that find their way into this country, this atrocious being combines in his person all the vices of all the monsters, fabulous and historical. He seems to have spent half a life in studying the lives of the worst Roman Emperors, on purpose to spend the other half in imitating their acts, adding thereto a spice of South American ferocity, which is his own. We have not the slightest doubt that Nero, if he had heard of his exploits, would have exclaimed: "What a horrid man!" for Nero combined the coxcomb with the blood-sucker—and that Cæsar Borgia would have felt himself bound to confess, that Rosas went a little too far.

To give a specimen or two of his doings: Rosas has a saddle manufactured out of Governor Somebody's skin, on which he is in the habit of riding. The material has answered so well for the saddle, that he has applied it to the whip, and has in his dwelling a manufactory on no small scale, of scourges made of human hides. Look sharp, ye purchasers of hides from Buenos Ayres, take none without the hair plainly upon them, or mayhap the passengers in the London streets may be walking about with the skin of some unlucky governor on their feet. For the ears of his enemies he has so great a predilection, that he devotes the walls of one of his rooms entirely to these decorations. As an English nobleman shows you his picture gallery Rosas entertains you with a sight of the ears of unruly Unitarians. Cruelty, however is a very vulgar affair, without a mixture of licentiousness, and therefore, we find that Rosas is often conveyed through the streets of Buenos Ayres city in a triumphal car, drawn by a team of naked women? We recommed the subject to the inventors of *Poses plastiques*. Nay, of such an unfortunate disposition is this same Rosas, that his very virtues are worse than other people's vices. To regard the portrait of one's deceased wife with respect is amiable enough, but Rosas carries his affection to a most unpleasant length, for he hangs the picture of the late Dona Rosas up in the church, and if any one refuses to pay homage to it, he orders him to be shot forthwith.

It is not often that genius is hereditary. Milton's daughters, if he had not made them his *amanuenses*, and thereby given a capital group to painters and sculptors, would not have been much remembered, and we find the world talking very little about the sons of Schiller, though one, we believe, is a highly respectable engineer. Now the family of Rosas is an exception to the general rule. Not only does he himself astonish the world with his horrible fund of genius, but he has a daughter, also, if he does not take care, will eclipse his glory. If her father has his ear gallery, she has a little elegant glass case in her drawing-room, in which she keeps the head of a certain colonel, for the amusement of her friends. Also, there is a story about some pickled ears, (ears again!) in which the lovely Manuela, combining the characters of Ogre and Mrs. Glasse, was deeply concerned. After some grand massacre, pending which the throats of some scores of men, women, and children, are cut, (lucky they to meet a death so easy,) the best introduction to the Buenos Ayrean Court, is to go with one's hands all bloody from the recent slaughter, and present one's self to the daughter of Rosas, who instantly comes forward, her face beaming with smiles, and considers the stain as a letter of recommendation. Truly this Buenos Ayres is a wonderful place, and we are puzzled to know why the inhabitants are not in the condition of the Kilkenny cats. They have their "seasons" of horrors, just as we have a "season" for dancing, and Rosas is the Baron Nathan of the concern. We can assure our readers that we have seen a letter containing the words:—"The midnight shootings have again begun!"

Of course it is the duty of all European powers to get rid of this Ogre. Every thing is fair in such an extreme case. Oribe is the president chosen by the whole Uruguay republic, with the single exception of Monte Video, which is occupied chiefly by Frenchmen; but then Oribe is the friend of Rosas. "Tell me your company, and I will tell you what you are,"—therefore down with Oribe! and—up with Rivera, the rival candidate. Rosas must be annihilated somehow or other. The worst of it is, he is so tenacious of his power. There he is, and there he is likely to remain. The Unitarians rebel, and he crushes their rebellion; the French assail him, and it proves a failure. Nay, if you talk of driving him out of Buenos Ayres, you only hear that he will back into the *Pampas*, and fight his way, inch by inch, with a host of *guachos* in his service, a set of hardy, unwashed vagabonds, whom Alexander the Great would fail to subdue. Surely the history of man is less moral than a Coburg melo-drama. Is there no trap to open and remove this hidious creature from the scene? Is no convenient thunder-bolt to be procured for love or money! Little bits of news come every now and then from either side of the River Plate, some saying that everything will be settled, and some saying the reverse, your tiny unsatisfactory scraps of "foreign intelligence," too short to convey anything clear—but they all result in this point—Rosas is still the dictator.

Our readers of course, have assumed long ago, that Rosas acquired by conquest the extraordinary power he now holds—that he was backed by some physical force, which the people could not resist. Not a bit of it. The strangest part of the story is, that he is the man chosen by the people, and that the authority with which he is clothed was given to him with full confidence in his zeal and integrity. Ay, but that was before the people had found him out. Nero was a very amiable young man, and Rosas doubtless did not show his teeth too soon; of course, his subjects are anxious to get rid of him now, and he lives like Dionysius of Syracuse, or Louis XI. of France, in a constant state of fortification. Quite the contrary; he has no body guard at all—he lives not in the fort of Buenos Ayres, but in his country-house, and he rides about the city without even a *cortége*.

Reader, dropping the ironical let us come to this serious fact, that we know very little about Buenos Ayres. A number of bad newspapers, written with the most obvious partiality, and of mercantile letters written by interested parties, come over,—but there is no sifting a clear, truthful-looking story out of the whole heap of them. Our own conviction is, that Rosas is a severe man, but eminently fitted to govern the unruly people of whom he is dictator, and that the right of Europe to interfere in the quarrel between him and Riviera is very questionable. As for the tales against him, which we have given at the beginning of this article, we simply ask, whether "humbug" is not written on the face of them?—whether, assuming the possibility of such a heap of Jack-the-giant-killer nonsense having actually taken place, a people could be found to endure the perpetrator, and allow him to live unguarded?

[From "Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper." Sept. 5th 1846.]

[From the "Morning Chronicle," September, 3rd 1846.]

[*Extract from a private letter dated Buenos Ayres, May* 26.]

I perceive by your letter of the 4th February, to which I now reply, that you had received the account of the *humanity*-prompted exploit of Obligado, and that as well wishers to this unfortunate country, you sympathized in the misfortunes which the two fatal ministers were inflicting upon us. The policy of these gentlemen becomes every day more atrocious, and is raising monuments of the blackest ignominy to the governments which they represent. Mortified at seeing the inefficacy of their iniquitous measures, they rush to others still more abominable. No longer content with fomenting rebellion and lighting up civil war, transporting hordes of Italians, Basques, and negroes to defenceless points of the coast, and protecting them with the forces of their sovereigns in their deeds of plunder, murder, and violation, they have now set about promoting anarchy amongst the traitors, their own *protegés*, hoping, no doubt, through a change of instruments to be more successful in their objects. They have also appeared in the new character of incendiaries, no doubt from seeing how little terror they had inspired in us by their shells and the blood they had spilled. When they planned the events which took place simultaneously in Monte Video and Corrientes, in the beginning of April, they reckoned upon a flattering result, but it has turned out, on the contrary, to their shame and disgrace. Such is the description which fairly belongs to the scene that took place in Monte Video, where, at ten o'clock in the day, the most disgusting assassinations were committed in the immediate presence of the British and French troops, who stood coolly by, nor made the slightest attempt to restrain the handful of infurated soldiery by whom they were committed. At last Rivera succeeded in landing, and they gained their absurd intent; but they soon found they were no better off with him than with his predecessors, and so they have managed to send him away again. In Corrientes their project failed entirely. They

were unable to overthrow the government of the province, and it is probable that their attempt to do it, and the insight which in the course of it they have given into the baseness of their hearts and motives, will decide the Correntinos to form with us a fraternal alliance against those whose own intercepted correspondence shows their policy to be that we, the natives of the country, should "go on cutting one another's throats," in order that they may accomplish the plans which they pretend to be those of their governments.

Their last exploit was to enter the port of Ensenada, and burn the vessels lying there with their cargoes, both vessels and cargoes being foreign. They tried the same thing in the Salado, and at Atalaya, but without any result but the loss of one of their officers, at the latter place.

The Resistance, which you were given to understand was sent out to take the 45th to the Cape, has been employed in a very different way. In her, Rivera was forwarded on his marauding excursion to Colonia, with his Italians, Basques, and blacks, under the protection of the crews of the English and French squadrons. They have since passed him on to Las Vacas and Agraciada, where he has burned the villages on the coast, murdered a number of the unsuspecting inhabitants who were taken unawares, and carried off various respectable families. This is a picture of the proceedings of these men, who complain of our opposition to them as unjust and unreasonable.

You will have seen by the papers that the ministers had the impudence to try to seduce General Urquiza, but his repulse has shown them that all men are not so base-hearted as themselves.

My dear friend, not merely from your old friendship to this country, and your commercial stake in it, but even out of regard to the honour of your own nation, you ought to exert yourself to put a stop to these enormities. Fortunately for this country, the two cabinets have entrusted the execution of their project, whatever it be, to agents so stupid, that it is only necessary to place their absurdities clearly before the eyes of their governments for them to be ashamed of their subordinates, and to order them to desist, unless indeed all sentiments of justice and humanity are banished from your hemisphere. For the triumph of our just cause nothing more, I am confident, is wanting than it should be perfectly and thoroughly known and understood in all its details by the government and public of the two nations.

In the midst of the national excitement here, the English and French continue to be perfectly respected, both in their persons and property, not excepting those who have made themselves offensively notorious as open agents of Ouseley and Deffaudis. Our May festival has just been celebrated with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of national spirit; but not even an uncivil word was used towards the English and French residents. This is owing to the great influence which General Rosas has over the people; but to reckon upon an indefinite prolongation of this forbearance, under the provocations and insults daily inflicted upon us, would be to expect from the people a degree of generosity more than belongs to mortals. My opinion is, that you ought (if possible) to wind up your affairs in this country at whatever sacrifice, and save what you can out of it, unless indeed your government shows a disposition to return to something like principles of justice in their treatment of us, and to abandon the unaccountable hostility which has dictated all their late proceedings towards us.

Buenos Ayres, May 28.—Here, I am sorry to say, we are without any improvement. All continues quite quiet, but no hopes of affairs being settled. I have no doubt the ministers would be glad to patch up the affair; but the difficulty is how to do it, for they have all along shown so much personal enmity to General Rosas and his party, that now it will be almost impossible for them to persuade him that they mean to act fairly towards him and consequently I doubt whether he will be much disposed to treat with *them*, though if new ministers were sent out I have little fear but that they would find it an easy matter to arrange everything. I am told that Mr. Ouseley wrote to one of the merchants here to ascertain if General Rosas would be willing to open fresh negotiations, but the person in question not being generally considered as friendly to this government was of course not a suitable person to get such an inquiry answered through, and all he was enabled to do was to consult with a third party somewhat more in the confidence of the government, who told him he thought it was of no use for Mr. Ouseley to send up in that way, for if he wanted to settle the matter he must act more openly, by which means something probably might be done. For my own part, however, I continue of the opinion which I expressed from the first, that the question never will be settled by Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, and that to do it, new ministers must be sent out, and these not to be men who will take a partizan view of the matter, but cool-headed, impartial, and intelligent persons, who will regard and do justice to all parties and interests.

The anniversary of the 25th of May was celebrated in the usual way. The Plaza was well attended, and foreigners formed a large portion of the crowd, but not the slightest insult was offered to any one; and no one, judging from the civil and respectful behaviour of the people to us, would have supposed that our vessels of war, were, perhaps, on the point of slaughtering a number of their brethren in the attack which we are daily expecting to hear of having been made on these people by the British and French squadrons at San Lorenzo.

An entertainment was given here on the 24th instant, in honour of the Queen's birth-day, to the British merchants by one of their own body, at which the health of General Rosas and of his daughter was given from the chair. It is certainly one of the most extraordinary states of things that ever occurred, for the British government, or perhaps rather its agents, to be carrying on a savage warfare against a country in which British merchants are peaceably dining, and toasting its head. Really, when sitting in the hospitable banquet-room, they must have had a difficulty in believing that the devastation, the burnings, the slaughter, which their own countrymen were busy in promoting and executing at no great distance from them, were real. It is, however, not to be expected that this state of things can last for ever; and if the ministers, taking advantage of the forbearance of this government, continue their wild and wanton and unmeaning outrages, I fear that sooner or later some terrible reprisals will take place. With so many thousand British subjects as there are here, in the power of a man whom the ministers are constantly holding up as a wild beast, it is really diabolical on their parts to keep provoking and goading him on in the way they do. However, notwithstanding all, people continue to flock up here from Monte Video; there, under the wings of Mr. Ouseley, and in the very centre and focus of British *protection*, they are so wretchedly off that all who can prefer coming up to this place, withering as it is under Mr. Ouseley's wrath and frowns. A Sardinian schooner brought up the other day 164 persons. Further batches of distressed British subjects are also to be sent away from Monte Video to the Cape of Good Hope at John Bull's expense.

Mr. Ouseley's new mode of showing his spite against Buenos Ayres has been by detaining the packet letter bags at Monte Video. The March mail from England he kept back fifteen or sixteen days. Of course, we are not at all anxious now to hear from our friends at home, and though we have only one mail a month (there being of course no merchant vessels now), what does it matter whether we get our letters fifteen days sooner or later? But, seriously, is there no redress for such abominations? Surely, at the very least, the Post-office ought to return you your money. You don't, I suppose, when you pay half a crown for a single letter, expect it to be kicked about (and who knows what else) in Monte Video for two or three weeks?

We are daily expecting to hear something about the convoy. As soon as it is down, the squadron, it is said, is to be withdrawn from the Paranà. There is no chance of a second one, for all accounts agree that it has been a most ruinous affair. It will of course be differently represented at home by interested parties, in order to save their credit, both commercial and political; but the intercepted letters, which, not being intended to be shown are the best authority, speak of it as a failure. In the *British Packet* of the 23rd you will find two letters, one from Mr. Niddrie, of the Gorgon, who says, "the goods taken up could not generally be sold, and were landed at the custom-house. *I fear there will be no fortunes made by this speculation.*" The other is from the first engineer of the Firebrand, who writes to his friend, "I think this affair is one of the most foolish things I ever heard of. I do not care how soon we are out of this river." And again, "I must say we have made a pretty kettle of fish of it." These letters which were taken in the vessel that was caught by Mancilla, being written to private friends, are worth, as an authority, more than all the statements which are paraded publicly for an object. Depend upon it, it will be a long time before the speculators project a second expedition to Corrientes and Paraguay.

FRANCE.

The *Presse* publishes the following observations on the Queen of Spain's marriage:—

"The conclusion of that double marriage of which we borrow the account from the *Journal des Debats* is a political act on the importance of which it would be superfluous to insist, as this importance is self-evident. It is a dignified and conclusive reply to the article of *The Times*, which all the journals noticed, but which the *Presse* alone did not think fit to reply to, because it considered all premature polemic on the question of Queen Isabella and the infanta her sister, injurious to the interests of France and Spain. M. Guizot, who had so often given us an opportunity of praising him unreservedly as an orator, had not yet given us once occasion to praise him unrestrictedly as a Minister. At present we are truly happy to be able to say that the Minister has elevated himself in his person to the height of the orator. This negotiation makes him take rank henceforward amongst the statesmen worthy of that name, as much by the skill with which it was conducted as by the secrecy which secured its extraordinary success. Certainly, M. Guizot did not undertake to wed the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta Donna Luisa, nor did he sign the preliminary acts which already convert this projected marrriage into an accomplished fact, without taking into consideration the dissatisfaction which the new British Cabinet would feel at it, and the difficulties which this dissatisfaction might occasion. M. Guizot must have foreseen them, and what we particularly praise is that he did not suffer himself to be deterred by the exaggerated fear of displeasing Lord Palmerston and Lord Clarendon. But what cause have those noble Lords of complaint? The French Cabinet on this occasion has only applied the principles proposed and recently proclaimed by the British Cabinet itself. If it were true, as *The Times* declared, that Queen Isabella enjoyed full liberty to wed a prince of the house of Coburg, what man of serious reflection could maintain that the Infanta Donna Luisa was less free to choose than her august sister? England may see with displeasure the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier, but she cannot make it the subject of a legitimate grievance; and even should the cordial understanding become more cool, it is not we who would make it a subject of reproach to the present Ministry. Far from regretting the diminuution of the cordial understanding, we are rather tempted to approve it. What has the cordial understanding produced during six years? Has it served to smooth a single difficulty in Spain, Morocco, Greece or Tahiti? England suffers under embarrassments the extent and gravity of which she skillfully dissembles. The seriousness of her embarrassments is revealed by the abnegation with which Great Britain bowed her head before the pretensions of the United States—pretensions the most haughty and the least founded—in questions so delicate and so important as the annexation of Texas, the boundaries of Oregon, and the war in Mexico. The firmness of which the States of the Union have given the example already begins to produce its fruit. Our policy has begun to enter upon a new road; let it continue to march therein without fear, but with prudence. Prudence does not exclude firmness. Firmness, it is true, sometimes provokes resistance; but for two difficulties which it causes there are ten which it anticipates, and which it smooths. France, whose moderation is now appreciated by all Cabinets, by all Governments, and by all nations—France must gain by showing herself firm in the face of England. Such an attitude, judiciously assumed and judiciously preserved, cannot but change our situation in Europe, and revive in our favour those sympathies which remained mute because we had no skill to cause them to vibrate. We are much mistaken or the news of the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier is calculated to cause a sensation in all foreign Courts, and to produce a great and an excellent effect. We had taken M. Guizot to task, we had pressed him to shake off his immovability, and he has done so with brilliant effect. The favour with which his first act has been received will encourage him, we trust, not to stop at that. This skillful and fortunate negotiation affords us already a triumph over the Opposition press, which pretends that we were indulging in a chimerical hope when we expected from M. Guizot an act which required decision, promptitude and firmness. Let him continue to place us in the right, and our aid shall be ever at his command. What do we wish, and what have we ever wished? We never entertained but one wish, and that was, that the Ministry of M. Guizot should justify its duration by its acts."

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

November 14.—*Wind E.*

The Dutch brigantine of war which arrived yesterday is the Banda, 4 guns, Commander Vogelpoot, from the Texel 1st September.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 15.—*Wind N.N.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

November 16.—*Wind W., slight rain.*

Arrived, **French brig of war Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Resencoat, apparently from Montevideo.**

November 17.—*Wind S.*

No arrivals or sailings.

November 18.—*Wind S.S.W.*

Sailed, **French sloop of war Coquette, 24 guns, Capt. Larrieu, for the opposite coast.**

November 19.—*Wind W.*

Sailed, **H. B. M's. packet Griffon, Lieut. Charles E. Wilmot, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Falmouth.**

Passengers—Messrs. Thomas Best, lady, and 3 children, Henry Dowse, lady and servant, John Bayley, Louis Winter, Hubert Bechem, Adolphe Dreyer, Jean Baptiste Prelig, Henry John Porter, George W. Dickson, John Langdon and Adolphe Leplay—Mesdames Maria Sauco de Gallino, Petrona, Rosario, and Rosalia Gallino.

November 20.—*Wind N.N.E., in the afternoon changed to E., opposite coast visible.*

Arrived, **Brazilian schooner of war Legalidade, 2 guns, Captain Amazonas, from Montevideo 18th inst.**

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

November 13.

Hamburg barque Tombola, F. Waller, from Hamburg 10th September.

Sardinian schooner brig Iride, Santiago Gallino, from Santos 3d September.

November 14.

Danish schooner Maria, H. Rioger, from Cadiz 23rd September.

Sardinian schooner brig Rosa, N. Groey, from Rio Grande 12th inst.

November 15.

French war steamer Gassendi, Captain Janvier, from the Paraná.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.
FRENCH—Brig Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Rensencoat.
SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Seaffiero.
DUTCH—Brigantine Banda, 4 guns, Commander Vogelpoot.
BRAZILIAN.—Schooner Legalidade, 2 guns, Captain Amazonas.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (21st inst.) completes the 420th day of the blockade.

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday..................................76
Sunday....................................77
Monday....................................68
Tuesday...................................70
Wednesday.................................72
Thursday..................................76
Friday....................................79

Advertisements.

For New York,

(To sail on the 1st January next,)
The coppered and copperfastened American barque

"Susan W. Lind,"

Capt. John Deering,

OF 263 tons register, only one year old, and now lying at the port of Montevideo, will sail for the above port at or about the said time—she has likewise fine accommodation for passengers.

For terms apply to

Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,
Calle Reconquista, No. 69.

Auction.

By R. G. Arriola y Hermano, at Mr. C. S. Getting's store No. 66 Calle del Perú on Tuesday the 24th inst..
An assortment of wines, and spirits, London ale and porter, do in draft, cider in draft. Paints, oils, twines, thread, sugars, &c. and a great variety of other articles.

Notice.

IT is requested that the persons who have taken the following papers from the Buenos Ayres Commercial Rooms will return them without delay.

Atlas, 25th July.
English Gentleman 25th July and 4th of August.
Pictorial Times, 11th July.
Illustrated London News, 11th and 25th July.

BAASCH'S CLOTHING STORE,

Calle de Cangallo, No, 45.

JULIUS BAASCH in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received, takes this opportunity of announcing that he has laid in an extensive and carefully selected stock of hosiery and haberdashery which has been purchased under particularly favorable circumstances, and which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices, so low that he feels confident they cannot be undersold by any other house.

Julius Baasch would especially call attention to the following list of goods: gentlemen's French silk hats, of excellent quality, French and English summer coats, jackets, &c., &c., a choice selection of gloves and hosiery, gentlemen's boots, half boots, North American pegged and French ditto, linen and cotton shirts, printed ditto, cloth and straw caps of all sizes, gentlemen's cloth, prunella, &c., shoes, a splendid assortment of cravats of all descriptions, and various other articles, which he invites his customers to inspect.

Notice.

THE undersigned begs to acquaint his friends in Buenos Ayres that he has established himself in business at Montevideo as a Commercial Agent, and soliciting the favor of their support, assures them that any business entrusted to his care shall meet with every attention.

THOMAS C. S. SCHUYLER.

Montevideo, November 3rd, 1846.

New Curled Horse-hair Mattrasses,

HIGHLY recommended by the Faculty, for summer use, on account of their coolness and other wholesome qualities. For Sale at Wm. & P. INGLIS, Upholstery store Calle Potosi No. 49.

On hand a large assortment of wool mattrasses of all sizes.

To Let,

In a very Central Situation,

TWO or three furnished rooms, on reasonable terms. Enquire at No. 17, Calle Cuyo.

For Sale,

BRITISH PACKETS, Nos. 302 to 448, published from 1832 to 1835; one volume, 1836, bound. Apply at No 157 Calle de Belgrano.

French Calf-skins and Morrocos.

AT the Leather Store, Nos. 111 and 112 Calle de la Piedad, are to be had in lots to suit purchasers, French calf-skins and Morrocos of very superior quality, together with a general assortment of leather of all kinds, dressed in this country. Also a complete assortment of French lining-skins, of all colours. Shoe thread and findings, &c. &c.

Calle de la Piedad, 4th door above Calle del Perú.

Public Baths.

THE Bathing Establishment in Calle de la Piedad, No. 134, will be reopened on the 18th inst. Cold, hot, and shower baths, may be had daily until 11 o'clock at night. The attention which will be paid to the cleanliness of the linen, &c., and purity of the water to be made use of, and every thing regarding the attendance of persons favouring the Establishment, will be observed by those who may frequent it. Improvements have been made in the premises in order to furnish greater convenience to the public. Persons who may deign to patronize the establishment will be served to their satisfaction. A separate department, furnished with every convenience, has been allotted for the use of ladies, who will be waited upon by persons corresponding to the delicacy of the sex.

PRICES—{ For ten baths....$90. For single do. .... 10.

October 13th, 1846.

Wanted,

A SOBER, and competent person to take care of horses, and who will make himself useful in other respects. One possessing said qualities, and who can produce recommendations from former employers, may hear of an advantageous situation at Mr. Horne's quinta.

Just Received

AT

Temperley's Hosiery and Haberdashery,

No. 21 Calle de Cangallo,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE THEATRE,)

A COMPLETE assortment of summer goods, consisting of gentlemen's summer coats, pantaloons, jackets and vests, silk and satin scarfs and cravats, stocks, India silk handkerchiefs, silk and India rubber braces, white kid gloves, silk do, linen and cotton shirts, printed do., cotton and woollen hose and half hose, merino and cotton shirts, drawers do., men's and boys' hats, cloth caps, straw do., broches, gentlemen's French silk hats, of the best quality and latest fashions, French boots and half do., gentlemen's cloth and prunella shoes, slippers, children's shoes, pegged boots and shoes of all classes, and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

Mrs. Jane Traynor,

STRAW BONNET MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she still continues to clean Straw and Leghorn Bonnets at her residence Calle Tucuman, No. 91.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and turned in the neatest manner, and all kind of fancy straws; also, gentlemen's Leghorn and Chili hats on the most moderate terms.

DIED,

On the 16th inst., *Mr. Hugh Stewart*, aged 30, native of Ayrshire, Scotland. His remains were conveyed the same day to the British Protestant Cemetery, attended by a numerous and respectable body of friends.

From the effect of an accident, on the 18th inst., aged 4 years, *Edward*, son of Mr. Patrick Moore, of this city. The deceased met his death under peculiarly distressing circumstances. His father had just arrived from the country; in the bustle of the children to welcome him, the little lad ran against an elder sister who was bringing in a tureen of soup, knocked it out of her hands, and, falling, received the boiling hot contents upon his breast. After 24 hours of intense suffering he expired. The remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta on the 19th inst., numerously attended.

At Altona, Germany, on the 10th of August last, aged 28 years, of apoplexy, *Mr. Herman Dubbers*, shortly after his return from Buenos Ayres, in the circle of his family, by which his loss is deeply deplored.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	315	á	317	each,
Do. Patriot	314	á	315	do.
Plata, macuquina	18	á	18½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	19½	á	20	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	19	á	19¼	do.
Six per cent. Stock	95			
Exchange on England	2⅜	á	2½d.	nominal.
Do. France	28	á	29	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	21	á	22	per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	at par.			per cent. prem.
Do. United States	18	á	19	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	56	á	58	per pesada.
Do. France	44	á	50	do.
Do. North America	40	á	44	do.
Do. Spain	46	á	51	do.
Do. salted	43	á	45	do.
Do. Horse	25	á	28	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	24	á	25	per dozen
Do. fine	34	á	35	do.
Deer skins	without price			
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	4½	á	5	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	without price			
Horse hair, short	44	á	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	52	á	62	do.
Do. long	110	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	á	20	do.
Do. picked	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.			do
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	á	35	do.
Tallow, pure	none.			do.
Do. raw	15	á	17	do.
Do. with grease	22	á	23	do.
Jerked beef	none.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	200	á	250	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	without price			do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price			
Do. black	15	á	16	do.
Salted tongues	8	á	10	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega
Discount	1½	á	2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 356 dollars
The lowest price 307 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week. The lowest. Nothing doing.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.